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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt The Republican party opens factories; the

Democratic party free soup houses. All the question that the President and his subordinates can talk of now is the confirmation of Mr. Peckham.

More Republican meetings are being held weekly in this city than in ordinary years are held a month before election.

The appointments to the Supreme Court should not be made a football between the two factions of the Democratic party in New York.

"Another ambulance needed," is the opinion of a Democratic paper in another State. If disabled Democrats are to have ambulances, eleven of them in the House from this State will need them.

The Sugar Trust, which made 7 per cent. last year on one kind of stock and 12 per cent. on another, in consequence of the duty on refined sugar, will not draw severely upon public sympathy if it is left without protection.

The broadside of Harper's Weekly against the Democracy has caused much comment in New York, and it is said to mark the revulsion of the mugwump element, for which it speaks, against the Democratic regime in Washington.

The demand for Mr. Reed's tariff speech in the East is much larger than expected, workingmen and business men alike reading it with great interest. As a comprehensive, philosophical and lucid treatment of protection, capable judges pronounce it equal to anything which has ever been said,

No man can travel around the world with out having the trip cost himself or others a goodly sum of money. When, therefore, a man deliberately starts to do it without paying a cent for fares, lodging or food, he proclaims himself a tramp, and he is none the less so because he poses as a news-

One year ago Grover Cleveland was th most popular man in the United States; to day he is one of the most unpopular. He has offended all factions in his own party and has no friends among Republicans. He is a thoroughly discredited politician, and i It were not that he has offices to dispense he would not have even the semblance of a

The county judge in Albany, N. Y., actually enjoined the Clerk of the Senate from calling the roll except on the order of the presiding officer, Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, even on the demand of a majority of the Senators. Thereupon a Senator called the roll and the seat of McKane's Senator was declared vacant. That county judge is

Better have let the Sherman silver purcontinued indefinitely than coin the seignforage, as it is called, as proposed by the Bland bill. But it said that it will pass both houses of Con-Still, there is hope until the thing is done, and should it be done perhaps Mr Cleveland would veto it. In fact, it is not fair to the silver-mine owners to purchase an ounce of silver for 60 cents and coin

It may not be generally remembered tha the National Encampment of the Grand Army, at its session here, adopted a resolution recommending the order to hold public meetings on the anniversary of the birth of Washington. The character and services of George Washington furnish topics which may be discussed with profit at the present time, even if, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, Washington was an aristocrat.

Boss McKane, of Gravesend, N. Y., who has a wide reputation as a Sunday-school superintendent and a ballot-box stuffer, now on trial for ballot-box crimes in Brooklyn. testified in the most emphatic manner that he knew nothing of the voting lists. When he had reiterated the statement several times, his affidavit that the lists were correct, sworn as supervisor, was presented to him, greatly to his surprise and confusion. The self-proclaimed good are often

persecuted in this world. There have been many wonderful discoveries and strange applications of natural forces in recent years, but nothing more interesting than that claimed to have been discovered by two Ohlo men. If it be true that air can be pumped from the surface of the earth down into Trenton rock with Buch force as to create an artificial pressure that will expel natural gas from its place of generation and force it to the surface through other wells, we shall have come pretty near to robbing the center of the earth of its secrets.

was very great and the popular excitement was natural and pardonable, but nothing can justify a resort to violence when the courts are open and justice is regularly administered. As events have turned out, the people of Lebanon must feel that the wretch against whom their rage was directed gets a punishment more severe than speedy death. Twenty-one years in the penitentiary is a living death. Justice has been done, and the law, instead of being violated by a mob, has been vindicated by

NO REASON FOR DELAY.

as passed by the House, should not be reported to the Senate from the finance committee at once and taken up by that body. There is no possible reason why a subcommittee, consisting of Vest of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas, and Mills of Texas, should take an hour in considering the tariff portions of the bill. Such a committee would make few changes. Indeed, the subcommittee is the President's selection, and will, beyond doubt, agree to the details of the President's bill. Each member of the subcommittee is hostile to the great industries of the North. In the words of Representative Dunn, of New Jersey, Democrat, they are of that portion of the South which is "on top." Each member served in the confederate army, and each is intensely sectional, and a free-trader because sectional and jealous of the North. Indeed, Mr. Mills was added to the finance committee to strengthen the free-trade element so as to override Senator McPherson, of New Jersey. If McPherson does not act with the committee, there will be Voorhees and five ex-confederates-Harris of Tennessee, Vance of North Carolina, Vest of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas, and Mills of Texas-to sustain the Wilson bill against five Republicans, namely-Morrill of Vermont, Sherman of Ohio, Jones of Nevada, Allison of Iowa, and Aldrich of Rhode Island. It will be five Southern and ex-confederate Senators against five Northern and Union Senators, and a Southern sym-

In the Senate the bill will be amended in some respects, if not defeated. The most careful canvass shows that forty-four Senators are opposed to the bill and thirty-nine in favor, with two Republicans not classified. Of course, every Senator who can claim hereafter to be a Republican will

pathizer when union and secession was

vote against the bill. The point, however, is to dispose of the matter-to rid the country of the doubt which has paralyzed business and emptied factories. If the Wilson bill is to be de feated, the sooner it is done the better. If it is to become a law, it is better to know the worst and prepare for it. The intelligent part of the country will be very impatient if Senators Vest, Jones and Mills take time to putter over the schedules of the Wilson bill.

SENATOR VOORHEES ON TRUSTS.

Senator Voorhees is on the rampage against trusts. According to the Journal's Washington correspondent, he says he in tends to smash the trusts in revising the Wilson tariff bill, if it be the last act his life. "The Democratic party," he says, "has for a quarter of a century been inveighing against trusts and monopolies, and it has been trying to kill them by legislation. I hardly think it will now foster them by tariff measures." Mr. Voorhees never feels finer or talks bigger than when he gets on a hobby of this kind and makes it prance. At such times he personates a statesman with as much impressiveness as militia officer in full uniform personates a soldier on general muster day.

The Democratic party has not been inveighing against trusts for anything like a quarter of a century, and it has never made an honest effort to destroy them by legislation. The only law against trusts that has ever been passed by Congress, the one now on the statute books, is a Republican measure. Originally introduced by Senator Sherman in March, 1890, it was, after some amendments, referred to the committee or judiciary, reported back from that committee by Senator Edmunds on April 8, and passed the Senate the same day. If Senator Voorhees was anxious to legislate against trusts at that time the record does not show it, for he dodged the final vote on the passage of the bill. It passed the Senate by vote of 52 to 1, the only vote against it be ing that of a Democrat. It passed the House by 106 to 98, every single vote in favor of it being Republican and every vote against it except one being Democratic. Of the ten Democratic members from this State, Messrs. Parrett, Brookshire, Martin, Mc-Clellan and Shively voted against the bill, and the other five, including Mr. Bynum, of this district, dodged. Like Senator Voorhees, they "inveighed" against trusts on the stump, but when it came to a vote they

The present law against trusts makes i a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation to enter into any contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States. The law also makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation to combine with any other person or corporation to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States. The law authorizes any person who is injured in his business or property by any such trust or combination to bring suit in the United States District Court, and makes it the duty of United States district attorneys in their respective districts to institute proceedings in equity against them. In short, the law is explicit and stringent, and goes as far as Congress can go under the Constitution in the direction of breaking up monopolies and trusts. By its language it applies only to combinations in restraint of interstate trade or commerce, and that is as far as Congress can go. This is the weak point of the present law, and must necessarily be the weak point of any law on the subject that Congress could pass. It is not likely that Senator Voorhees can improve on a law drafted by Senator Ed-The Journal congratulates the citizens of | munds, and as his opposition to trusts was

do anything more towards "smashing" them than to "inveigh" against them. Inveighing is his best hold.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A few months ago Lafayette Post, of the G. A. R., located in the city of New York, adopted a resolution recommending military instruction in the public schools of the country. A committee was appointed to promote the recommendation of the resolution, and the committee is now sending to the superintendent of public schools in every town of over ten thousand population a circular There is no reason wny the Wilson bill, letter in which they say:

We are desirous of obtaining information from you with a view of bringing about the introduction of military instruction in all of the public schools of the United States. We are interested in this work, both because it is sure to be of value should the country be involved in war, and because we believe that the physical training and mental discipline incidental to this work will render the rising generation better fitted for the vigorous prosecution of the arts of peace. We believe that this work can be introduced into the public schools without any considerable outlay of money, and such outlay will be more than compensated for by the accruing advantages to the schools directly, and finally to the Nation.

The proposition is deserving of careful consideration. The first impulse of many will be to say there is too much taught or attempted to be taught in the public schools already, and the curriculum should not be extended. That is a superficial view of the case. It is not proposed to extend the curriculum of study, but that of exercise of a kind that may prove very useful in time of need. Ex-President Harrison said to the

National Association of Teachers: The strength and defense of our institutions, not only in peace but in war, is to be found in the young of the land, who have received from the lips of patriotic teachers the story of the sacrifice which our fathers made to establish our civil institutions, and which their sons have repeated on hundreds of battlefields. The organized army of the United States, even if we include the militia of the States, is of insignificant proportions when put in contrast with the armies of the other great these; it is in the great reserve to be ound in the instructed young of our land who come to its defense in time of peril.

This presents one argument in favor of military instruction in the schools, but it is not the only one. It is, indeed, important for purposes of national defense that the youth of the land should be instructed at least in the rudiments of military drill and discipline, but such instruction would have other advantages. It is one of the best forms of physical exercise, and it would have a direct tendency to promote a spirit of patriotism. Public school pupils do not need any more studies or incentives to study, but they do need development in other directions. They need physical training, and they need to be taught that in a republic every citizen should be prepared in time of need to act as a soldier. "A military drill," to quote again from ex-President Harrison, "develops the whole man, head, chest, arms and legs, proportionately, and so promotes symmetry and corrects the excesses of other forms of exercise. It teaches quickness of eye and ear, hand and foot; qualifies men to step and act in unison; teaches subordination, and, best of all qualifies a man to serve his country. The flag now generally floats above the schoolhouse, and what more appropriate than that the boys should be instructed in defense of it?" These are some of the arguments in favor of introducing military instruction in the public schools, and it cannot be truthfully said that they are frivolous or without

In the "American Commonwealth." Prof. James Bryce, occurs the following

There is, however, one spot beyond the limits of the North American continent in which Americans declare that they feel directly interested. This is the island group of Hawaii, which lies two thousand miles to the southwest of San Francisco. Great as this distance is, the Americans conceive that the position of these isles over against their own western coast, would be so threatening to their commerce in a war between the United States and any naval power that they cannot suffer the islands to be occupied by or even fall under the influence of any European nation. No European nation has so far betraved any design of acquiring such an influence. However, the United States government, wishful to provide against emergencies, has endeavored to purchase land at Pearl river, in Oahn, reputed the best harbor in the islands, with the view of establishing a

naval station there. This shows how little even intelligent Englishmen know about this country and its people. Of course, Prof. Bryce's work was published before the present administration had given authoritative expression to the American idea concerning Hawaii, but there is no excuse for his making such a mistake. In the next edition of the work he should strike out the foregoing and insert a passage stating that the American people would not have Hawaii as a gift: that it was offered them and they refused it; that they are strongly in favor of maintaining monarchical rule in the islands; that they like republican form of government well enough themselves, but do not care to have it extended, and that the American flag is not big enough to cover any more territory. For particulars the Professor should apply to the Hon. Grover Cleveland or the Hon. Walter Q.

Gresham, Washington, D. C. The Chicago Record is not by any means a Republican organ. Indeed, its leanings have been toward the party of free trade, Consequently it is rather significant to find it, in its comments upon the passage of the Wilson bill by the House, declaring that "it is essentially Democratic to blunder when in a position to do so magnificently, disastrously and uselessly," Not content with this statement of what is "essentially Democratic," the Record goes on

There is some peculiarity about the Democratic legislator in authority which renders him eager to throw off restraint and causes him to substitute mob legisla-

tion for party legislation. One of these days it may be expected that the independent editor will learn that the instinct of the Democratic party is reactionary-that, as a matter of fact, the Democratic statesman is rather worse than better than the rank and file in the party

BUBBLES IN THE AIR,

More Information. Tommy-Paw, what is a braggart? Mr. Figg-He is a man who is not afraid to tell his real opinion of himself. Suited Him.

The India-rubber Man-What's your favorite song, cull? The Ossified Man-"He Never Cares to Wander from His Own Fireside."

She Declined. the disgrace of a lynching. The provocation | for the present law, it is not likely he will | who wants a cook used to be a hired girl | ered his breath.

herself, so there's no doubt but that she

will be easy on you." "Easy on me?" screamed the applicant for a place. "Not much she would. Why, she wouldn't do a thing but sit up of nights thinking out ways to get even on me for the way she was treated when she had to live out herself. You don't know as much about women as a last year's bird's nest."

A Little Knowledge. Wickwire-What's the reason you are not sending your boy to school any more, Un-

Uncle Mose-He done got too smart. He larnt in dem books dat hot air allays rises, an' he done went an' figgered fum dat dat de place ob torment mus' be up above, whar de hot air all goes to.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Lists of English authors and their works give the titles of over eight hundred poems and essays on "Solitude." When Lord Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey the officiating clergyman threw into the grave several diamond and other rings as a peace offering. Miss Frances Crosby, author of "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" and other widely-sung gospel hymns, is sixty-one years of age, and has been blind since she was six weeks

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, after careful research, comes to the conclusion that there are 14,000,000 Jews in the world. Other computations place the number at 20,000,

The marriage laws in Australia are becoming quite strict. A marriage there has been declared void because the bride had deceived the husband by stating that she was fifteen years younger than her age. Word comes from Nice that Mary Anderson Navarro, who is staying there, lives very quietly, neither receiving nor paying visits. The cause assigned is very delicate health, a condition, in fact, border-ing on the dreaded and obstinate one of nervous prostration.

A curious marriage took place at Verviers, in Belgium, ten days ago, when Mile. Elizabeth Kunneich, without arms, was married to her impresario, an Austrian. The woman signed the register with a steady foot, and the wedding ring was placed by the priest on her fourth toe. "Aunt Jenny" Hagan died at her home in Camden, Del., Monday, aged 103 years. She was a Maryland slave, but has been in Camden for over seventy-five years. Her marriage certificate is dated January, 1813. She was active and well up to a short time before her death, and last summer she worked in a canning factory. There lives near Bunnsville, Va., a colored woman eighty-three years old, whose name is Lavina Hayler. Years ago she lost her teeth, but is now cutting another set. Some months ago her gums became very sore, and now two teeth have made their appearance and several more are nearly in sight. The old woman is much pleased with her new teeth, and has expressed great delight at so soon being able to "chaw hard ag'in."

Miss Virginia Dox in a recent address before the Woman's Missionary Society of the Baltimore Presbytery talked in an interesting way about the Mormons, among whom she has spent many years in mission work. "In a little Mormon town in which resided for a time," said she, "my nextdoor neighbor had seventeen wives, and this was not by any means an exceptional case. The Mormon people as a rule are deplorably ignorant, but they are eager to earn, and it is through this eagerness that we are enabled to uplift them."

Crispi, the Italian Bismarck, is worth \$1. 000,000, amassed in politics and in the law, but chiefly, according to his enemies, in polities. It is a fact of rather curious interest in connection with the present discussion of the question whether women should smoke, that, although Sig. Crispi himself does not use tobacco, Mme. Crispi always lights a cigarette after dinner and uncheon. Crispi is now seventy-four years old. Out of respect to his digestion he eats sparingly, but he drinks a great deal milk, a glass of which usually forms his entire breakfast,

The Kaiser's latest peculiar performance has been to send off young Count Von Wedel to ride, not by the main road, but by roundabout side roads, from Berlin to Dresden, for the purpose of delivering a letter to the King of Saxony, which might just as well have been sent in three or four hours by rail. The young Count had to ride straight from the parade ground without even being permitted to take his military overcoat, although it was one of the coldest days of winter. It took him twenty-two hours to cover the distance, and when he reached his destination he was in such a state of exhaustion that he fainted immediately after presenting his master's letter to the Saxony King.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It isn't the man armed to the teeth who necessarily shoots off his mouth the most. -Philadelphia Times.

The object of the impressionist school of painters is to give as faint an impression as possible.-Lowell Courier. No woman ever falls in love with a man unless she has a better opinion of him than he deserves.-Atchison Globe.

Speaking of the Chinese, San Francisco prefers their room to their Six Companies. -Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. The New York Evening Telegram pictures the Democratic party as a little jack-Why little?-Hartford Courant. Corbett may be a valuable man for a baseball club, but John L. Sullivan has had

more experience as a "batter."-New York The country will have a long rest from the tariff discussion when Senator Allison speaks on the Wilson bill.-New York

If a preacher asks you to drink, do not answer abruptly. It may be simply an inquiry and not an invitation.-Cincinnati

Many lives have been saved this winter from drowning by skating accidents on ac-

count of the scarcity of ice.-Baltimore It might not be a bad idea for Grand Master Workman Sovereign to pause and

take an inventory of his achievements.

-Washington Post.

The difference between the wealthy idler and the leader of an orchestra is that the former's sole ambition is to kill time, while the latter beats it.-Philadelphia Record. As to that European war, we don't want them to fight, but by jingo if they do, we've got the wheat, we've got the pork and we need the money, too .- St. Louis Republic. The best recommendation for office at present is that of being brother-in-law to Senator whose vote is wanted in favor of Peckham.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When Mr. Wilson gets back his bill from the Senate it will be such a stranger to him

It seems a violent stretch of fancy to conceive of Queen Lili as one of those flowers that bloom on both sides of the party wall. She belongs to the Groverian party.-Chicago Tribune.

that courtesy will demand that he address

A Tax on Brains. New York Tribune.

In Chicago the other day some one asked Col. R. G. Ingersoll what he thought of the income tax bill. "I think it's a tax on brains," he replied. "I don't wonder Cleveland favors it. Why, there is no more sense for the Democratic party to tax incomes than there would be for the Repubican party to tax Cleveland because he is fat. An income tax is a fight against nature. Nature gave some men more brains than others. To tax a man's brains is to try to combat nature, and in the history of the universe that never yet has been permanently accomplished with success."

Reed Will Not Be Carried.

Washington Post. In the next Congress Mr. Reed may easily create a furor. He may make the echoes groan and rumble, and arouse his audience to the very wildest pitch of enthusiasm. But he will be lifted on no man's shoulders and be made ridiculous by no unnatural elevation. Reed's bulk protects him. He may be the Moses, the Solomon, the David and the Joshua of his party, but never at his present weight, its Balaam.

Short of Breath.

New York Tribune. We don't believe that it is true that Secretary Gresham, as George Francis Train

COXEY'S MOB OF 100,000

Details of a Buckeye's Scheme to March on Washington

And Demand an Appropriation of \$500, 000,000 for the Construction of Good Roads-A Modern Quixote.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.-The Dispatch prints the following from its Massillon (O.) correspondent: The daily press dispatches of late have contained many fragmentary statements about J. S. Coxey and Carl Brown, the so-called Quixote and Sancho Panza of the proposed overland expedition to Washington with "the Army of Peace," on a mission for the salvation of the Republic. But the truth about what Coxey really contemplates has never been told. Thus far his greatest achievement has been to stir up a great deal of popular interest in a Dryasdust theory. The fundamental idea of his movement is that it is possible, by the flat of government, to create a currency without intrinsic value and redeemable in nothing. For twenty years, more or less, he has followed every financial will-o'-the-wisp, whether in the guise of the old Greenback party, the Union-Labor organization or the present Populist movement. But, to those who are acquainted with his indomitable energy and his really great resources, there is no question but that he will start to Washington with as much of an army as he can raise before starting and recruit after he is under way. Whether he will ever get there is another question. But, if he lives, he will make the

Firm in the faith that upon himself devolves the task of lifting the yoke of industrial slavery from the necks of his fellowcountrymen, Coxey began the formulation, three years ago, of a plan which he sincerely believes will do the business. He proposed that Congress enact a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to have printed treasury notes to the value of \$500,-000,000, to be expended by the Secof War at the rate of \$20 .per month, in the tion of good roads. In the same bill it was further stated that the rate of wages under the proposed law should not be less than \$1.50 per day for a working day of eight nours. The scheme failed to carry, and it was almost forgotten until the industrial depression which Coxey assumed to exist in 891 became a reality in 1893. Even then it failed to attain wide pub-

icity until it was brought before the country through the criticism directed against it by Senator Sherman, whose opinion respecting the merit of the proposed measure was asked for and obtained in writing. Thereafter Coxey's mail began to assume mmense proportions, and at about that time his labors in the new propaganda were essened by association with Carl Brown, f California, whose generally semi-civil zed appearance contrasts strongly with Coxey's scholarly demeanor. Encouraged by the interest which he had

arouse Coxey at once made his mission paramount to his regular business interests. Hundreds of thousands of documents have been prepared and paid for out of his own pocket, and blank petitions to be signed by those favoring his schemes sent out. He succeeded in securing for the People's party, in his own precinct, a plurality over both the old parties, a feat without paralel in this community.

NONINTEREST BOND SCHEME. Immediately after the election he mapped out a programme whereby, at his own expense, public meetings were to be held throughout the congressional district, and, while he modestly protects the country, it is possible that he will accept the congressional nomination. Inquiries rained in upon Coxey following the election for some scheme to take up the services of the unemployed in the congested industrial centers. Fully equal to any trifling emergency like this he had a dream that he reduced o writing in the form of a resolution and lung it at the defenseless heads of the Massillon City Council early in January. This resolution provided that noninterest earing five-year bonds to the extent of \$100,000 be drawn upon the city of Massillon and then forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury with the request that he issue \$100,000 in treasury notes, less a trifling discount for expenses, in exchange therefor. The resolution further provided that these bonds be retired in lawful money at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. His standing here entitled even such a request consideration, and the Council permitted the introduction of that resolution. Not only that, but, at the author's request, a mass meeting of the citizens was called to canvass its peculiar features. Having thus won official recognition, the matter lost its humorous aspect, especially to the members of Council whose constituents insisted that they were not called on to map out a financial policy for the United States.

Then the Council tried to persuade Coxey that the recognition he had received was in the nature of a personal compliment, and that the obstacles in the way of his plan included special legislative action, a revisal of existing national laws, and the reversal of the sentiment shown in the repeal of the Sherman act. But Coxey, gaining an inch, lost no time in arranging to take his ell, and from that day to this whenever the City Council is in regular or special session, Coxey and his man Brown, with their followers, who are not few or modest, meet on the public square and, after abusing the money kings of Wall street, march in a body to the Council hamber and there solemnly demand, in the "name of the sovereign people," the prompt passage of the resolution referred to. Now the City Council adjourns precipitately at the first sounds of Coxev's drum when he calls his cohorts to the aid of the city legislature. A similar resolution was taken before the Akron City Council, and the fires of oratory got up such heat that a riot in dead earnest became imminent. In Youngstown work is proceeding along the same lines, but in the absence of a Coxev to furnish the sinews of war the excitement is less intense

After the Massillon Council had saddled the responsibility for failure of his local relief scheme on the shoulders of Congress Coxey indulged in another dream; the same dream having been dreamed by Mr. Carl Brown. Brown couldn't bring the dream to a head in Chicago because the late Mayor Harrison ordered him out of the

THE MARCH ON THE CAPITAL. The joint dream involves the mobilization at Massillon of an army of malcontents. organized to march on the 25th of next month, bound to Washington, with Coxey as commander and Brown as prophet. Arriving at the capital, 100,000 strong, they will demand "in the name of the sovereign people" the ratification by Congress of the Coxey plan of regeneration. If Congress doesn't do as Coxey and the crowd mands, "Then," as Coxey says, "God help us." To the reporter Mr. Coxey to-day said: "We shall depend on the outpouring of the downtrodden people to sustain us in our mission for the salvation of the Republic. No man will be allowed to carry firearms of any description. We want no Anarchists or criminals, and none of these people will it as "William."-New York Mail and Exbe permitted to attach themselves to the procession. Each man shall carry a milkwhite flag, bearing the inscription, 'Peace on earth, good will to men; but death to interest-bearing bonds.' We propose only the peaceable plan now. When that fails it will be time enough to talk of force." In his latest official bulletin, detailed with military exactness, is the programme to be observed. It says: "The line of march will be given in bulletin No. 3, to be issued in three weeks. We want one hundred old officers, Union and confederate, to volunteer as marshals of divisions. Horses will be furnished."

In addition to his quarrying business, Coxey is the owner of a very valuable stock farm, with a stud headed by his celebrated stallion Acolyte, which he purchased at a cost of \$40,000. Coxey is now training one hundred of his own horses with the expressed intention of supplying the necessary mounts to his lieutenants. The cheerful alacrity with which he assumes that the down-trodden farmers of Pennsylvania will provide provender for his army of 100,000 is no less remarkable than his manifest faith that the Lord will make good any deficiency. In a conversation with the writer he said: "Those who go with us will understand how the scriptural miracles of bread and wine were performed. The modus operandi of those miracles has been lost in the mists of intervening time. It was nothing more or less than the coming forward of the people to give, those who had it giving cheerfully to those who had not."

THE SCHEME INDORSED. To the ulitarian spirit of this workaday world it is impossible to show the enthusiasm, amounting to mania, which prevails among the leaders in this field of communistic endeavor. The average citizen cannot understand that this movement is less "I have got a first-rate place for you." once did, has vowed not to speak again for a year. We are inclined to think that the Lebanon on the escape of their town from not strong enough to induce him to vote said the employment agent. "The woman only trouble is that he has not yet recoving the said the employment agent. There hours. It is not likely he will who wants a cook used to be a hired girl ered his breath.

are ready and eager for the awful privations and hardships of such a march from Massillon to Washington at such a season and in the belief that some good purpose will be served. One letter is a fair sample: "SALINEVILLE, O., Jan. 27, 1894.

'Mr. J. S. Coxey: "Dear Sir-May God bless and protect you in your noble undertaking. I fear, however, that your peaceable efforts will be in vain. After that no living man can foretell the consequences. I earnestly hope that your efforts will be crowned with success. If such should happily be the case, you will rank with Washington, Jefferson and Linceln as the savier of our unhappy country. With much respect, I am yours truly, "R. M. GODALGY."

The blank petitions sent out by Coxey in favor of this movement are returning, signed with thousands of names from all parts of the country. His bill has been formally indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Ohio State Trades and Labor Assembly and by more local associations in many States than it would be possible to name. There is no doubt in the minds of his friends that Coxev's idea will control the next national convention of the Populist party, and in that event his nomination for the presidency would logically follow. The tenor of his correspondence shows that the underlying financial folly is lost sight of in the alluring pledges of

As to Coxey's antecedents, he was born in Snyder county, Pa., in 1854. At the age of fourteen he went into a Danville rolling mill, learned to run an engine, and for ten years gave all his earnings to his parents. In 1881 he came here, bought a valuable quarry property, and has since developed t so that it pays him a handsome income. His stock farm is also a valuable property. His income is considerable, and he uses it freely to advance the cause he represents. He is capable, tireless and dreadfully in earnest, transacting an amount of business

that would kill an ordinary man. Less conspicuous, but quite as important in the enterprise, is Carl Brown, of California, who manages the Coxey Literary Bureau, furnishes many of the ideas, makes good use of those furnished by others and works all the details in the general plan of reform. The two men are inseparable, speak for each other and propose to stand or fall together. While they are careful to profess a purpose to work within the law, there is no attempt to conceal the implication that the assembly of a large body of men is a circumstance that may alter the case, and they are the two leaders of a great revolution, to be accomplished in peace if possible, but if not possible in peace, then-to be accomplished anyway.

THE COLLAPSE OF TALMAGE.

Said to Have Been Inevitable Owing to His Lack of Sincerity.

New York Evening Post.

The downfall of Talmage is an event which very properly attracts wide attention, for it is a noteworthy sign of the times. The Evening Post has already made comment upon it, but we find in various newspapers published at a distance such wonder over the fact and such doubt as to its cause that it seems worth while to recur to the subject.

Talmage's resignation was no surprise to those who have kept close track of his later career. The evidence of his failure has long been open, and it was only a question of time when he would have to make public confession of it. For awhile he appears to have cherished the hope that he might leave the Tabernacle with unimpaired prestige to open a new season somewhere else, probably in Chicago; but even Chicago gradually lost whatever desire it had once had for his performances, and there was nothing to do for it but to resign without the pretense of "a wider field of usefulness" in some other city.

The failure of Talmage is due to the lack

of moral sincerity in the man. His career has been one of false pretenses throughout, and he has at last been found out. He was quick to see that there was money in notoriety. He therefore sought notoriety. He perceived clearly the help which he could get from the press when the press so generally lapsed into sensationalism and he therefore made friends with the newspapers. He was always ready to puff "the wonderful enterprise of the modern press, and the modern editors were always ready in return to give him a great amount of advertising without charge. Having become notorious, Talmage began to market his name. He charged large sums for writing small amounts of matter "editor" of one or another publication which was ready to pay for a name. He made sharp bargains with syndicates for the publication of his sermons. He neglected his pastoral work to go off on lecturing tours at \$300 a night. He ran up his income into tens of thousands a year, while poorly paid and overworked clergymen of other Brooklyn churches had to attend funerals in his parish and discharge other pressing dutles of his which

he shirked in order to swell his bank ac-A great church ought to be an immense force for good in a community. Brooklyn Tabernacle has been almost a nonentity in this respect. Talmage himself never took a pronounced stand on any burning question. He was always "redhot" against the wife-beater, and the rumseller, and any other sort of friendless sinner in the abstract; but he never 'pitched into" any abuse which had pow; erful support; he never took sides where somebody might be offended by the expression of a positive conviction; he never made the slightest sacrifice for the public interest. "Like master, like man." mouth Church, under Henry Ward Beecher, in the days when he would run the risk of being mobbed to speak what he believed to be the truth, was a fount of benevolence, a center of moral forces, a power for good. The Tabernacle under Talmage has provoked derision by the paucity of its contributions for benevolent bjects. It was really nothing but a the ter at which Sunday performances · were

At last it has failed even as a religious show. Talmage used to boast that he drew thousands of hearers; the treasurer groaned because he found in the contribution boxes thousand of pennies. The preacher employed the pulpit as a means of securing the notoriety through which he could line his own pocket, but the time finally came when the receipts would no longer pay the running expenses. Everbody knew that, when that time came, he would get out and leave the church to grapple with its difficulties alone. There is nothing more in it for him; why should he stay any longer? The lesson is that clerical mountebank ism in the long run does not pay; that the public at last takes the true measure of a man; that there must be a moral basis for permanent success. The long vogue which Talmage enjoyed was discouraging but it only serves to accentuate and emphasize his final failure.

CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON. A Glimpse of the Life and Personality of This Favorite Author.

Harper's Weekly.

Writing to a friend last November, she says: "I sometimes think that if I live, and live here, I may write a little volume about Venice, but on the islands of the lagoons. But I may neither live nor live here." In the same letter there is the expression of feeling of homelessness, which had grown upon her after much wandering and "herculean labors with strange rooms and temporary lodgings-" "The world has never produced a more home-loving woman than I am, yet by a strange fate I have been homeless for twenty years;" and with an appearance of playfulness that scarcely veils the earnest longing, she suggests as an epitaph to be placed upon her tomb stone, "Gone to look for a home elsewhere." These expressions, which seem almost too sacred for publication, are here given thus unreservedly because they show though so wide a wanderer, Miss Woolson was not in love with a wandering life. The nomadic habit, which was noticeable also in the characters of the heroes and heroines of her novels, began in her youth, when with her father, whose health had begun to fail, she made long excursions in Ohio and into the neighboring States. It was in one of these journeys that she found the material for her first contribution to Harper's Magazine (July, 1870), entitled "The Happy Valley," the success of which, she said, determined her pursuit of a literary career. After her father's death, in 1869, and until she was thirty years of age, she was the constant companion of her mother (a niece of James Fenimore Cooper), and with her she spent the summers in the North, frequently at Cooperstown, on Otsego Lake, ind the winters in Asheville, N. C., and in Florida. These shifting sojourns gave her

definition, for Miss Woolson's stories never lack the illusion which belongs to life it-After her mother's death, in 1879, Miss Woolson went abroad, and the wandering ablt was continued. She was not alone Her sister, Mrs. Benedict, spent a good part of every year with her in Italy, Switzerland, Austria, or England, accompanying

the material for all her novels and for

nearly all her short stories-material, how-

ever, so transformed in the alembic of her

imagination, so transfused in its associa-

tion with the living world of her creation,

that any one attempting to trace her liter-ary landmarks would find them perhaps in

sea and sky and in local color, but for the

most part they would elude him, escaping

Miss Woolson less an American in terests or her writings. Even in her italian stories the most striking characters are American. She often said that our civil war was the great romance of her life. The Southern life after the war appealed to her very strongly, and she gave it form and voice before the South had produced writers of its own like Cable, and Page, and Harris, and Miss King. To the last Florida and the Carolinas retained their spell over her, as is shown in "Jupiter Lights" and "Horace Chase," her most recent novels, though these were written

NAPOLEON HIPS SUFFERINGS.

His Condition in 1879 and Its Influence on His Generals.

Some interesting statements by General Lewal, an officer of the French general staff, who was at Metz during the last Franco-Prussian war, were published in Paris about three weeks ago. They concern the health of Napoleon III at the outbreak of the war, and the preparation of his army to meet the invading Germans.

"I was at St. Cloud very often in the last days before the war," said General Lewal. "In a room near the apartments of the Emperor workingmen from Paris were busy making new mattresses or repairing old ones. The mattresses were filled first with wool, then with air, finally with water. One day I asked what all this meant, and was told that the Emperor suffered terribly from sleeplessness, and was trying to get the softest kind of a bed. At all events, anybody could see in the last days before the declaration of war that the Emperor suffered severely. On the day when he started to join the army his face was completely disfigured, and I could not but exclaim: 'And with a commander in this condition they wish to begin war! In Metz the Emperor had the greatest diffculty in keeping his sufferings secret. He often bit his handkerchief to stifle his groans. On Aug. 7 I took part in a council of war which was to make good the mistakes of Worth and Spichern. The Emperor who sat next to me, set his teeth in his handkerchief several times. Marshal Leboeuf developed his plan. 'Wait a moment,' said the Emperor; I wish to see the The map lay on the table, and the Emperor, supporting himself with both hands on his chair arms, tried to raise himself to get it. At first he was unable to rise; then he succeeded in reaching the table, but his legs trembled so violently that he fell heavily into a chair which fortunately stood near the table. This scene made a painful impression, and everybody was asking, 'How could the Emperor have been allowed to take the command when the fate of the country was in the bal-

General Lewal contradicted flatly the prevalent understanding that France had not spied out the German land into which she expected to move her army before the Prussians could reach the Rhine. He said: "I had worked for several months with Marshal Niel to make ready for the quickest possible mobilization. We had prepared for the mobilization of the troops and their transport to the frontier, an had spied out the hostile territory. I had in the War Department thirty-eight officers of the genreal staff, thirty-six of whom were sent to Germany to make military maps. As regards the lay of the land, we were wonderfully well informed. One day I decided to have the results of our work printed. Napoleon looked curiously through the volume and then remarked: Ah, there is something you have translated from the German.' We could hardly persuade him to believe that the work came from our War Department. In view of recent reports of weakness in the Triple Alliance the following statement quoted from General Lewal's conversation has excited special interest on the contin-

was instructed to especially prepare the figures and documents which General Lebrun was to use on his mission to Vienna in 1870. All the matter compiled by me was laid before Archduke Albrecht, commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian army. The Archduke examined it most carefully, and afterward helped to make the plan of a combined campaign of France, Austria, and Italy against Prussia." One day, after General Lebrun had gone to Vienna, General Lewal met Count imercati, Italian military attache, and asked him if he intended to accompany he French army in the campaign. Vimercati replied: "No. You know that I am temporarily a diplomatist. You may rest assured that we are with you. King Victor Emmanuel is preparing to send you an army of 40,000 men, but you must give him ime to get them together.

General Lewal threw much light on the

choice of the ill-fated Marshal Bazaine to

be commander-in-chief after the reverses of Weissenburg, Wortth and Spichern: "Emperor Napoleon was no longer in the condition to retain the command. were looking for another, and for a moment thought of Prince Napoleon. military matters he knew as much if not nore than his father. He was not popular, however-everybody was apprehensive of the results of his brutal outbreaks-so he dropped. Who else was there? Marshal Leboeuf was a very conorable man, but was not to be thought of for the commandership. Conrobert was very brave but his conduct in the Crimea had roused oubts of his capacity for the high post, Yet a marshal must be chosen, so the hoice fell to Bazaine. Nobody had great expectations of him, but the army seemed to trust him, and he had a majority in the hamber. The Senate favored him, and the Empress agreed to the appointment. Thus t came that from Aug. 17 Marshal Bazaine was commander-in-chie Lewal's statements concerning the Triple lliance of France, Austria and against Prussia supplement these facts, which have been known for some time: Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, was in Paris in February, 1870, consulting with the French government as to a plan of campalgn against Prussia. General Lebrun's olan, when he went in June, 1870, on the Vienna mission mentioned by Lewal, was that 350,000 French soldiers should cross the Rhine btween Mayence and Germersheim, meet the Austrian and Italian armies in Bavaria, and then proceed northward. This olan was rejected because Austria and Italy could not mobilize as rapidly as it required. The plan finally accepted that some 200,000 French troops should cross the Rhine and penetrate possibly to Regensburg, while the Austrians gathered in Bohemia and the Italians marched from Verona and Udine to join the French. The allied armies were then to descend upon Saxony. As is generally known, all such arrangements were rendered futile by the

swiftness of Germany's triumph Foreign Manufacturers Ready.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. A. T. Horan, of Essen, Germany, connected with a large sheet iron and cotton tie manufactory there, is a guest at the St. James Hotel. He is in this country investigating the sheet iron and cotton tie industry with a view to gaining pointers for his own concern, and will visit the

local mills. "We are expecting a boom in importation of the Wilson bill," said Mr. Horan, "All German and English iron and steel manufacturers are making preparations for American trade. One manufactory will probably be much enlarged, especially in

the cotton tie department. Sort of Revival That Is Needed.

If there is to be great religious awakening as the result of our present adversity, let it manifest itself, not only on the membership rolls of the churches, but in the social and individual life of every community. Let the man who makes a profession of religion ask himself how he can do his duty as a citizen of the State; how he can best promote the moral welfare of the community in which he resides; in short, how he can make his life an inspiration and a blessing to all around him. If there shall be a revival of such a character as this, it will be some compensation

for the misery caused by the hard times. Getting in Deeper.

A prominent manufacturer gave out the following problem the other day, so as to keep those around him busy: "I am running my factory two days per week on half force, and selling my goods 20 per cent. cheaper than I did one year ago. How much am I making?" The answer was something like that of the boy who had the famous problem put to him of the frog getting out of the well by going up one foot and falling back two. The boy worked all afternoon, and told the teacher that he had got that frog within ten miles of the Bottomless Pit, and would have him there

yet if school would hold on a little, A Lord for the Party.

Washington Post (Ind.) Defective as the Wilson bill unquestionably is, inequitable as many of its schedules are, wantonly as it menaces the craft of government that is already driven to borrow money for its support, its "culminating atrocity' far greater than the atrocity the McKinley act, is its resort to class legislation still more iniquitious for raising revenues that might readily be raised under an honestly and fairly adjusted tariff.